Development of an Aerosol Concentration Model to Vary Exposure Duration with Infectious Agents

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19 NOVEMBER 2003

UNCLASSIFIED

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

1. REPORT DATE	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED
19 NOV 2003	**N/A**	-

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE	5a. CONTRACT NUMBER
Development of an Aerosol Concentration Model to Vary Exposure Duration with Infectious Agents	5b. GRANT NUMBER
	5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER
6. AUTHOR(S)	5d. PROJECT NUMBER
	5e. TASK NUMBER
	5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) **Department of Aerobiology & Product Evaluation United States Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) Fort Detrick, Maryland U.S.A.**	8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)	10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)
	11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Approved for public release, distribution unlimited

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES
See also ADM001851, Proceedings of the 2003 Joint Service Scientific Conference on Chemical & Biological Defense Research, 17-20 November 2003. , The original document contains color images.

14. ABSTRACT

15. SUBJECT TERMS

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			
unclassified	**unclassified**	**unclassified**	**UU**	**31**	

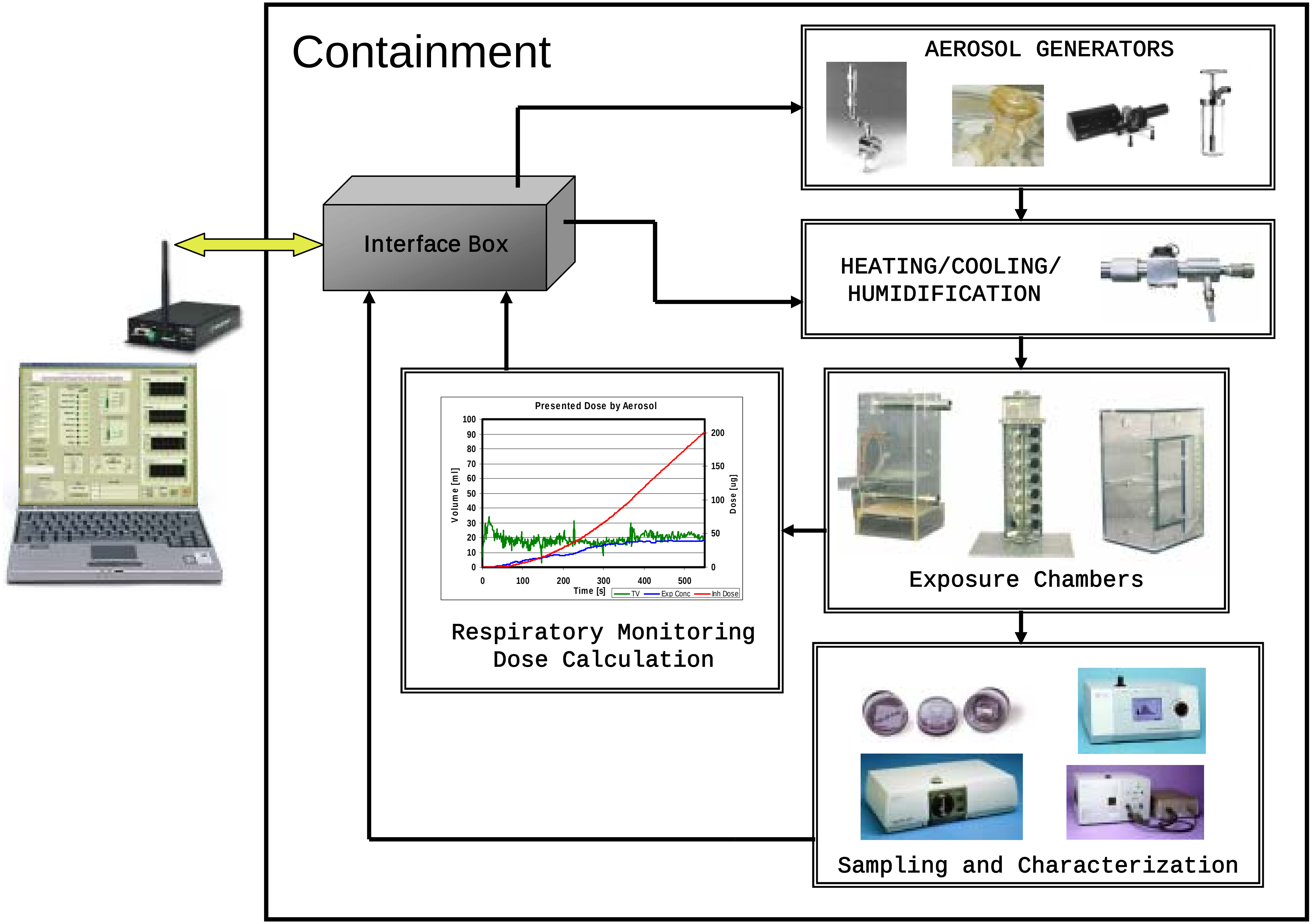
Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98)
Prescribed by ANSI Std Z39-18

Aerobiology Mission

- Develop appropriate animal models
  - Define pathogenesis/mechanism of toxicity/toxicology
  - Develop surrogate markers of efficacy
- Develop new bioaerosol technologies
  - Precision and accuracy of dose control
  - Aerosol size
  - Environmental conditions

Aerosol Challenge

- Deliver challenge agent by aerosol
- Under desired conditions
  - Temperature
  - Humidity
  - Particle size
- At the required dose



Integrated Aerosol Control and Management Platform

System Hardware

Workstation

Containment

Challenge Dose

Respiratory Function

Aerosol Concentration

Exposure Duration

Challenge Dose

$$D\left(t_{\exp}\right) = \int_0^{t_{\exp}} R(t)C(t)\,dt$$

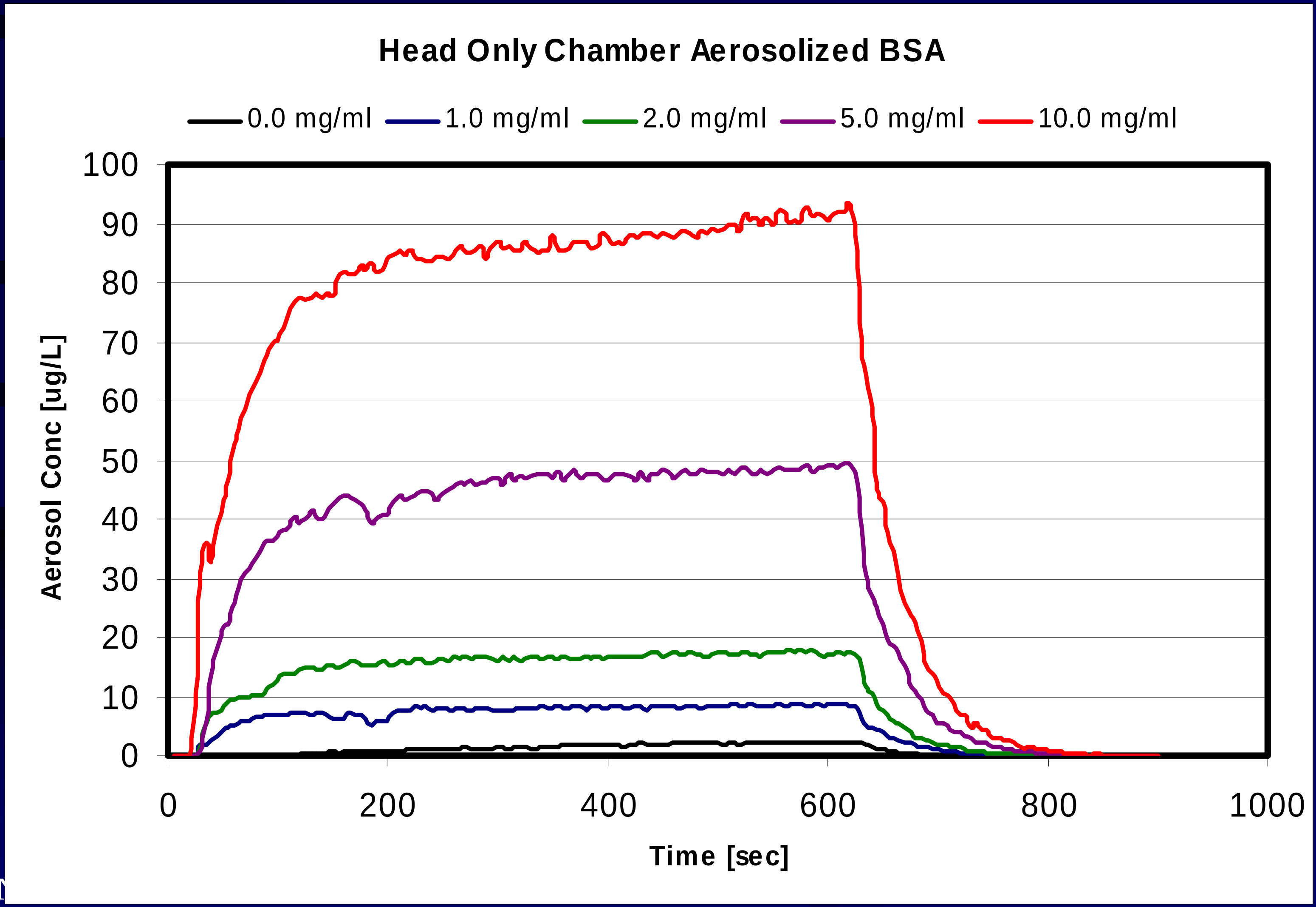
Toxin Dose Control

- Calculate dose integral in real-time

$$D\left(t_{\exp}\right) = \int_0^{t_{\exp}} R(t)C(t)dt$$

- Exposure duration dictated by measurements
- Automatic compensation for variations in R(t) and C(t)
- Real-time dose calculation controls t_{exp}

Chamber Concentration

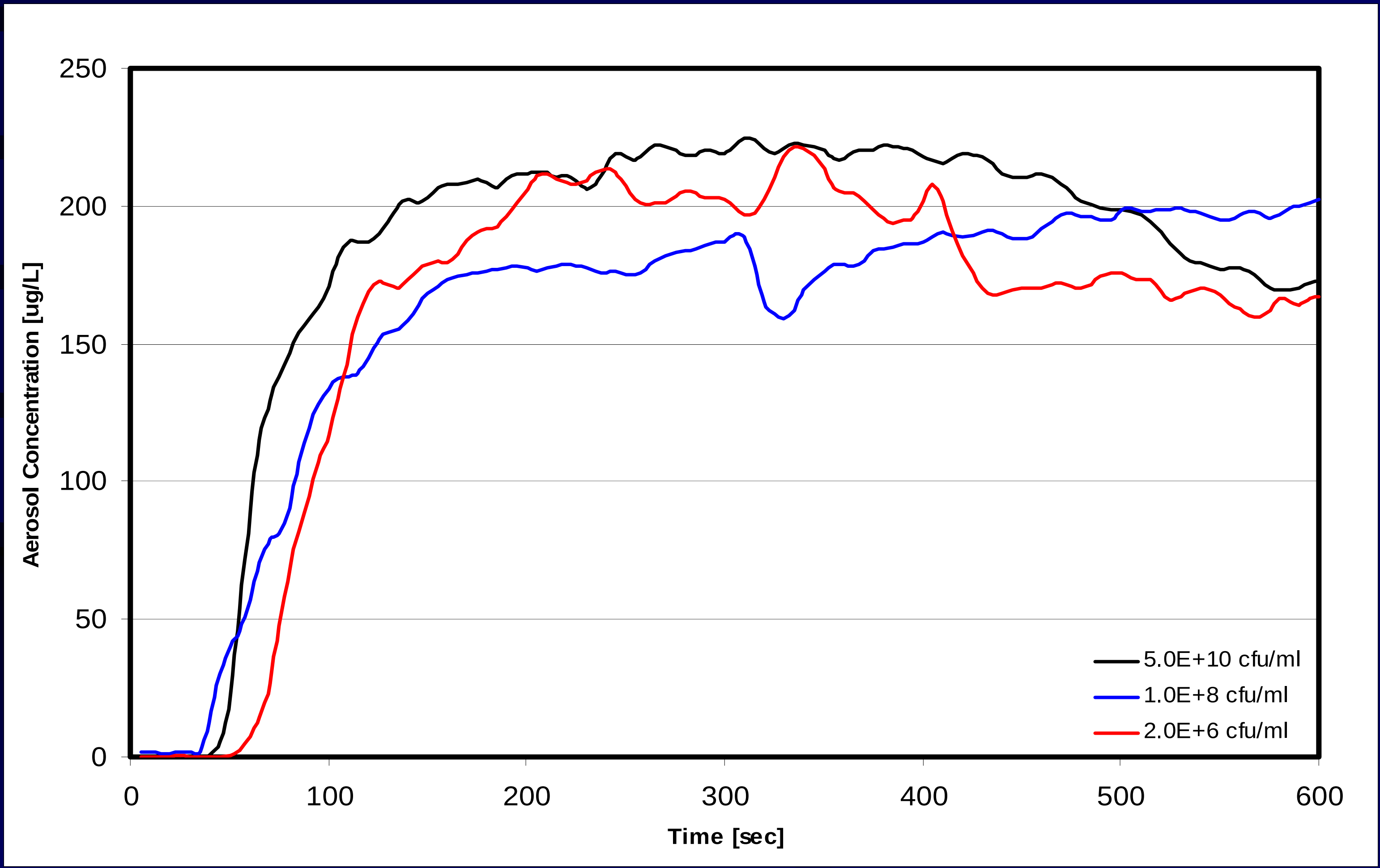


Other Biologics

- Viral and bacterial agents aerosolized in a carrier medium
- Media contain proteins
- Can media and biologic aerosol concentrations be deconvolved?

$$D\left(t_{\exp}\right) = \int_0^{t_{\exp}} R(t)C(t)\,dt$$

Yersinia pestis in HIB



Solution: Model Concentration

- Provide C(t) mathematically
- Aerosol system then automatically compensates for R(t) variations
- Dose control through adjustment of t_{exp}

$$D\left(t_{\exp}\right)=\int_0^{t_{\exp}} R(t)C(t)dt$$

Concentration Model

- Aerosol generation phase

$$\boxed{C(t) = A\left(1 - e^{-kt}\right)}$$

  - A – scaling factor related to aerosol generation efficiency
  - k – time constant related to system volume and flow rates

Concentration Model

- Aerosol generation phase

$$C(t) = A\left(1 - e^{-kt}\right)$$

  - A – scaling factor related to aerosol generation efficiency
  - k – time constant related to system volume and flow rates
- Chamber air wash phase

$$C(t) = C(t_{\exp})e^{-k(t-t_{\exp})}$$

  - t_{exp} – exposure time

Aerosol Model Form

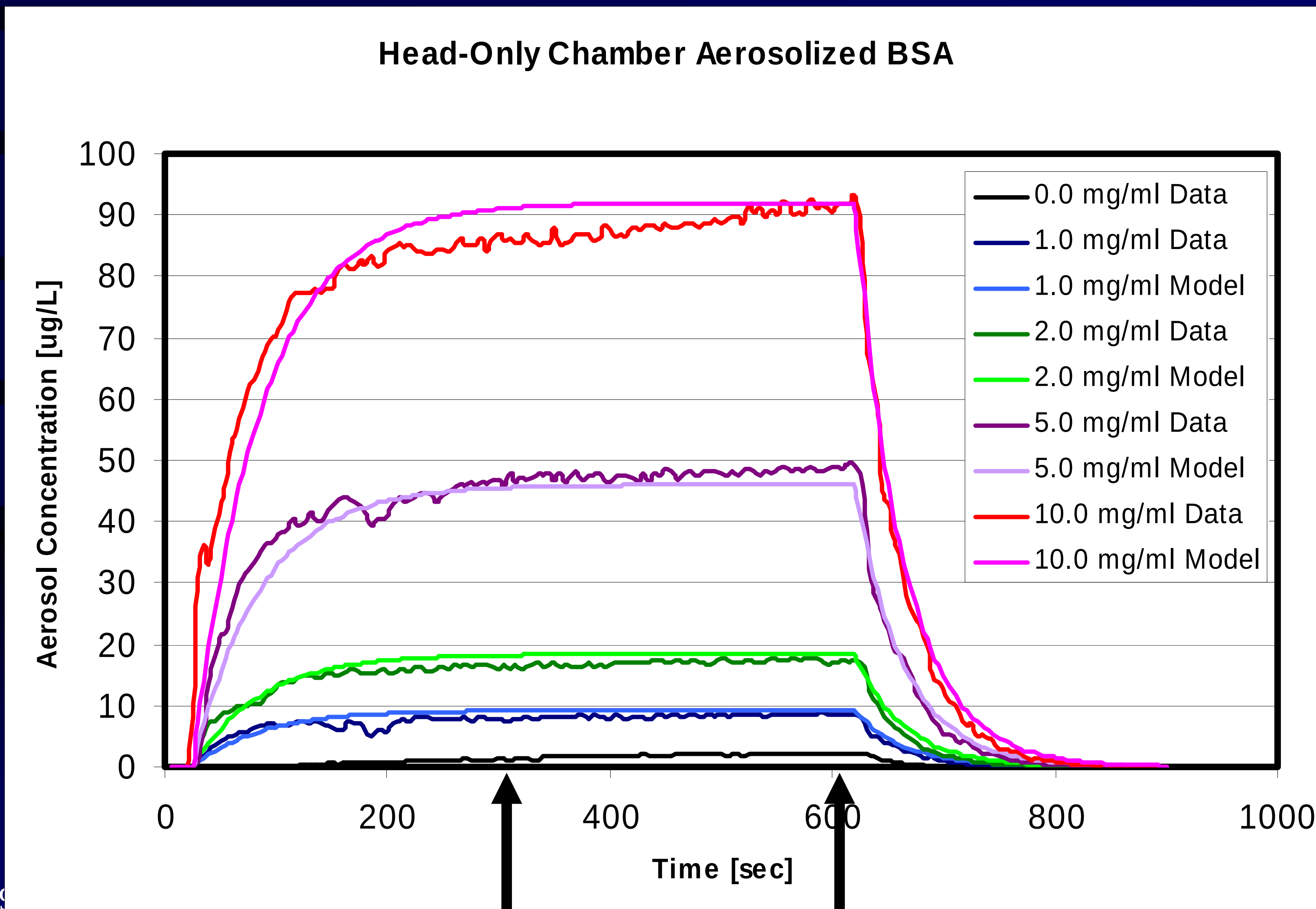
- 16.3 L head-only chamber volume
- 16.0 lpm system flow rate
- Aerosol generation:

$$C(t) = A\left(1 - e^{\frac{-16.0\,lpm \times t}{16.3L}}\right)$$

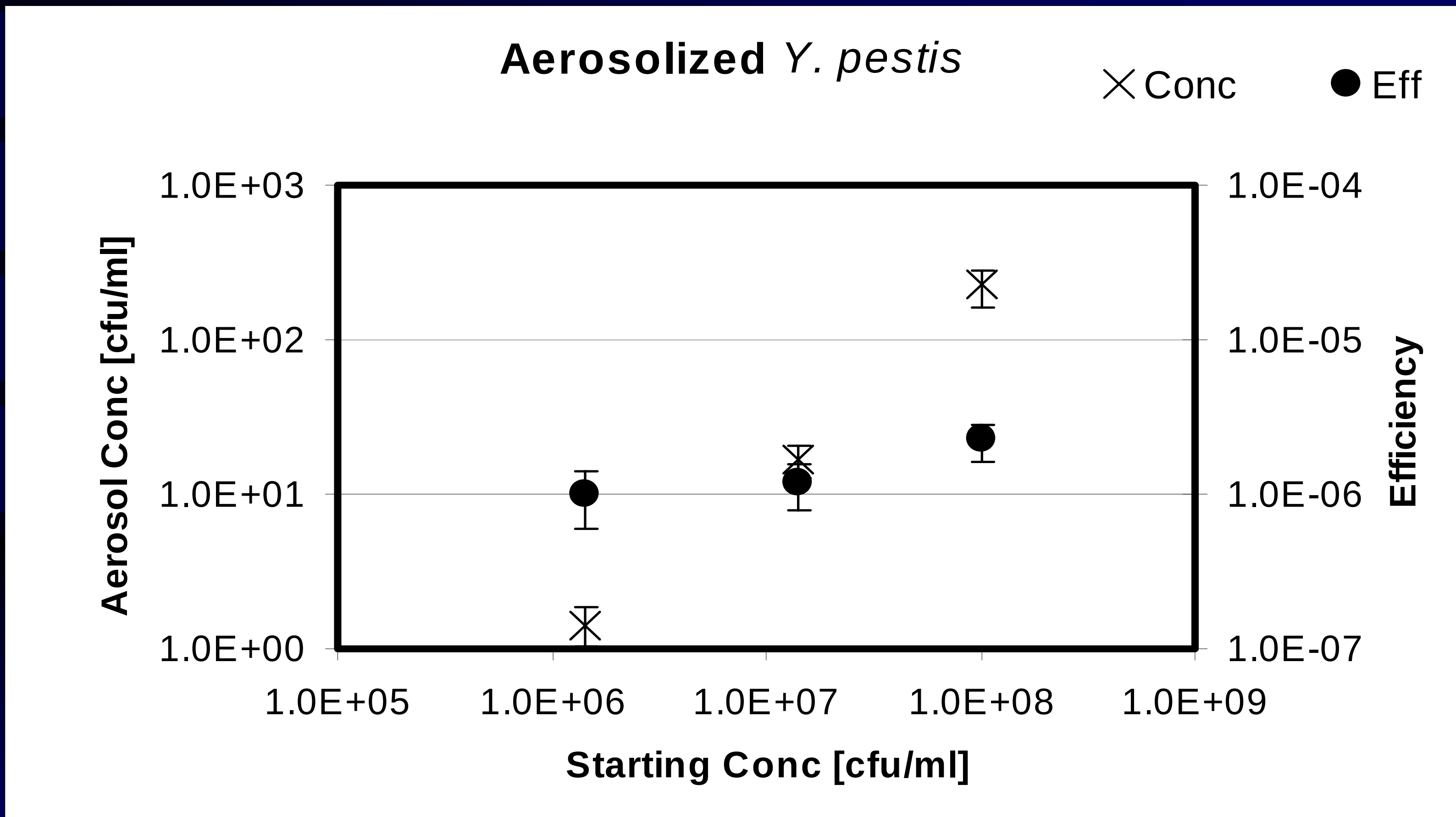
- Chamber air wash:

$$C(t) = C(t_{\exp})e^{-\frac{16.0\,lpm}{16.3L}(t - t_{\exp})}$$

Concentration Model



Efficiency Measurement



Efficiency = 1.2e-6

Chamber Wash Dose

- Integrated concentration over 5 minutes
- Multiplied by R(t)

$$D(t)_{wash} = \int_{t_{\exp}}^{t_{\exp}+5} C(t_{\exp})R(t)e^{-\frac{16.0lpm}{16.3L}(t-t_{\exp})}dt$$

Chamber Wash Dose

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$$D(t)_{wash} = \int_{t_{\exp}}^{t_{\exp}+5} C(t_{\exp}) R(t) e^{-\frac{16.0 lpm}{16.3 L}(t - t_{\exp})} dt$$

- Take *R(t)* as a constant, *R*

$$D(t)_{wash} = \frac{16.3L}{16.0lpm} R C(t_{\exp})$$

Completed Model

$$D_{tot} = R * Eff * SC * \left\{ \left(\int_0^t 1 - e^{-\frac{16.0lpm}{16.3L}t} dt \right) + \frac{16.3L}{16.0lpm} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{16.0lpm}{16.3L}t} \right) \right\}$$

Completed Model

$$D_{tot} = R * \underbrace{Eff * SC}_{\text{Steady State Concentration}} * \left\{ \left(\int_0^t 1 - e^{-\frac{16.0lpm}{16.3L}t} dt \right) + \frac{16.3L}{16.0lpm} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{16.0lpm}{16.3L}t} \right) \right\}$$

Completed Model

$$D_{tot} = R * Eff * SC * \left\{ \underbrace{\left(\int_0^t 1 - e^{-\frac{16.0lpm}{16.3L}t} dt \right)}_{\text{Delivered Dose}} + \frac{16.3L}{16.0lpm} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{16.0lpm}{16.3L}t} \right) \right\}$$

Completed Model

$$D_{tot} = R * Eff * SC * \left\{ \left(\int_0^t 1 - e^{-\frac{16.0lpm}{16.3L}t} dt \right) + \frac{16.3L}{16.0lpm} \underbrace{\left(1 - e^{-\frac{16.0lpm}{16.3L}t} \right)}_{\text{Current Concentration}} \right\}$$

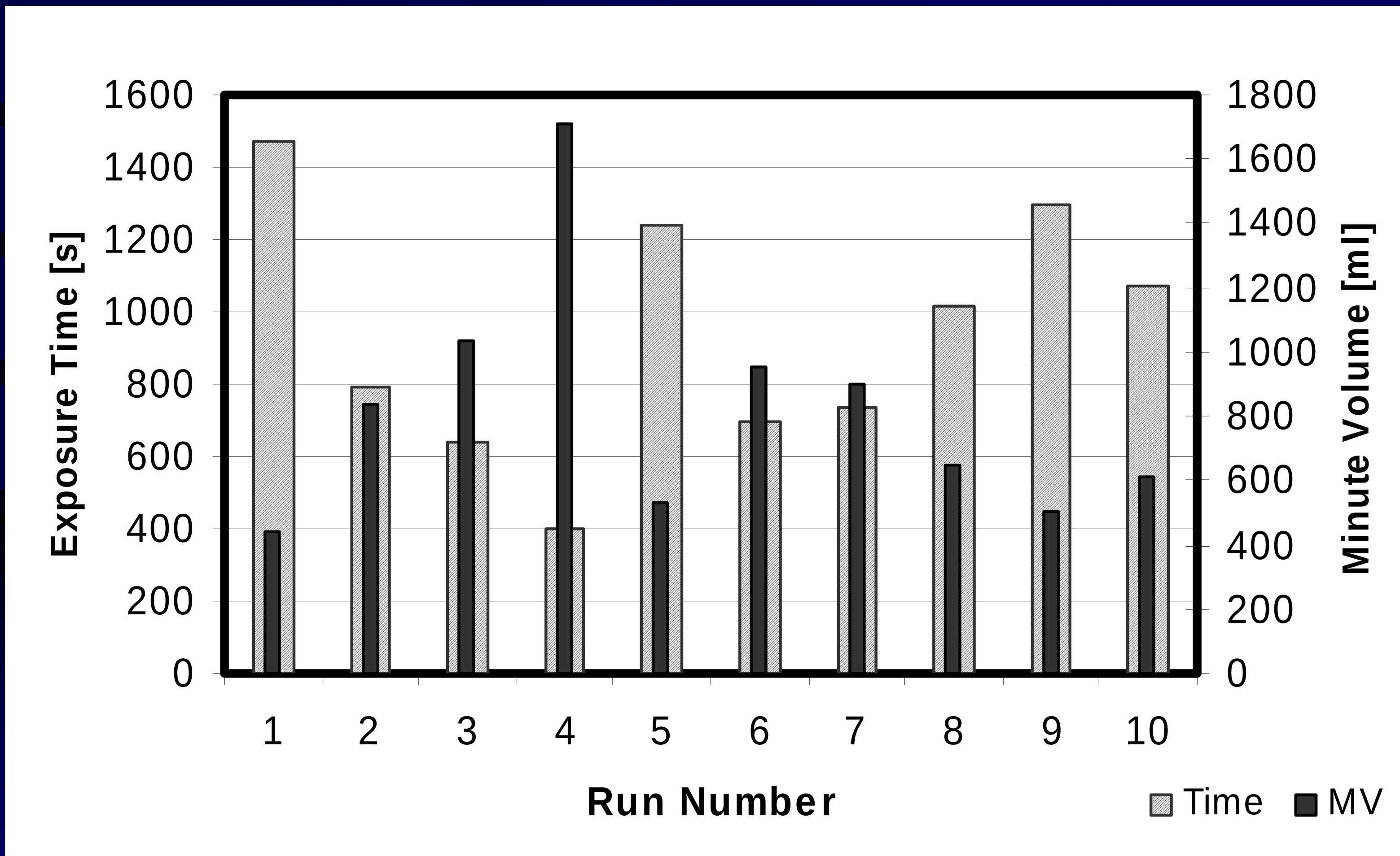
Completed Model

$$D_{tot} = R * Eff * SC * \left\{ \left(\int_0^t 1 - e^{-\frac{16.0lpm}{16.3L}t} dt \right) + \underbrace{\frac{16.3L}{16.0lpm} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{16.0lpm}{16.3L}t} \right)}_{\text{Dose } \textit{to be delivered} \text{ during air chamber wash}} \right\}$$

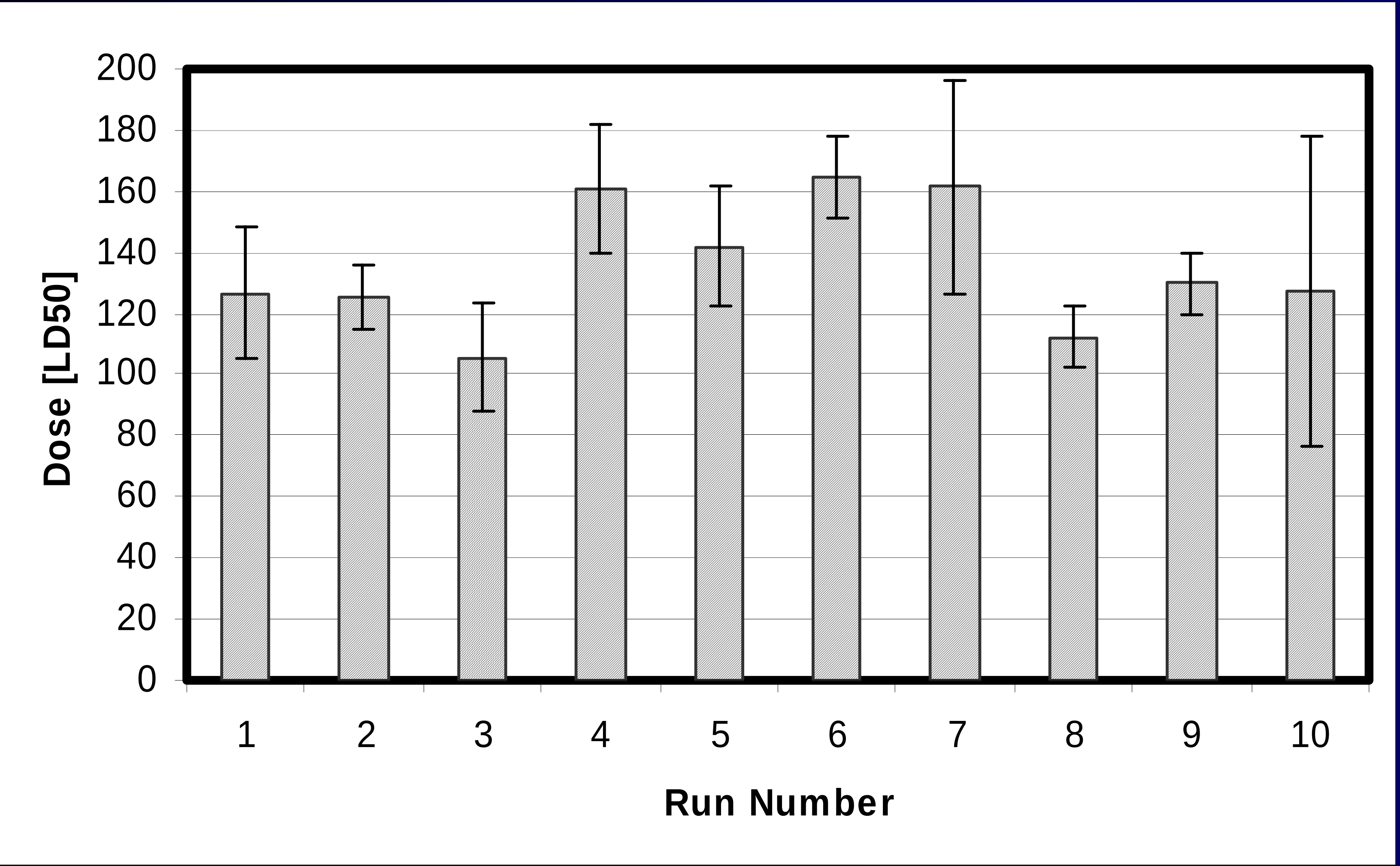
Y. pestis Aerosol Challenge

- 10 NHP
- Target dose of 75 LD_{50} (25,700 cfu)
- Minute volumes – determined by plethysmography before exposure
- Starting concentration: 2e+6 cfu/ml
- Aerosol efficiency: 1.2e-6

Y. pestis Challenge



Y. pestis Challenge



Y. pestis Challenge Results

- Using concentration model:
  - Dose range: 106 - 165 LD_{50}
  - 140 ± 20 LD_{50}
  - Coef of Var: 0.14
- t_{exp} range: 397 – 1475 sec
- Aerosol generation efficiency – 2.2e-6
  - Accounts for deviation of mean dose

Comparison to Standard Exposure

- Statistics are governed by MV measurements:
  - MV range: 442 – 1790 ml
  - MV average: 800 ± 400 ml
  - Coef of Var: 0.5
- Dose estimation based on matching means:
  - Dose range: 74 - 287 LD_{50}
  - Dose average: 140 ± 70 LD_{50}
  - Coef of Var: 0.5

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Three-fold reduction in C of V

Conclusions

- Improved precision of delivery of dose by aerosol to subjects with widely varying respiratory minute volumes
- Accuracy still dictated by efficiency estimates
- Three-fold reduction in coefficient of variation of dose delivery in aerosol challenge
- Isolation of biological response to aerosol challenge dose rather than to artifacts of exposure methodology

Acknowledgements

- Dr. Chad Roy
- Dr. Louise Pitt
- David Dyer
- Brittany Goodenow

Research was conducted in compliance with the Animal Welfare Act and other Federal statutes and regulations relating to animals and experiments involving animals and adheres to principles stated in the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*, National Research Council, 1996. The facility where this research was conducted is fully accredited by the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International.